REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-19 are pending in the application.

With regard to the use in the claims of the expression S.U.S., applicants respectfully submit that this is the commonly used abbreviation for Saybolt Universal Seconds. A copy of the pertinent pages from "The Condensed Chemical Dictionary" are attached. In addition, the term is defined near the bottom of page 4 of the specification of the present application.

With regard to the terminology "absolute or resultant", this terminology was selected due to the fact that in some instances the viscosity changes after application, and it is the viscosity after application that is being defined.

With regard to the use of the term "essentially", this means that there is at most a trace of surfactant, etc. present. Applicants are not sure what the Examiner is asking with his use of the term "resperission".

With regard to the use of the term "inert" in claim 5, this term is used in the common manner to mean "neutral", in other words, that there is no reaction between the carrier and the pesticide.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and/or 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected, among others, claim 1 over any one of four different references. These references will now be addressed one by one after a brief summary of applicants' mixture as defined in claim 1.

Applicants' mixture is for application on an animal, and in particular is to provide barrier protection against pests. To this end, the mixture comprises a carrier or combination of carriers having, after application, a viscosity in the range of from 100 to 1200 S.U.S., as well as at least one pesticide with the carrier, with such

pesticide acting non-systemically relative to a host animal. Applicants respectfully submit that the preamble language "to provide barrier protection against pests" is a critical claim limitation that must be considered pursuant to the last portion of MPEP section 2111.02 (PREAMBLE STATEMENTS RECITING PURPOSE OR INTENDED USE). In the "Jansen" case cited in this MPEP section, it is indicated that in a method claim similar to applicants', the preamble is not merely a statement of effect that may or may not be desired or appreciated, but rather is a statement of the intentional purpose for which the method must be performed.

The Geary reference relates to a chemical stabilizer (i.e. an additive) to make the pesticide last longer. There is no disclosure concerning the viscosity of the basic product, which at any rate is not relevant to the function of Geary's stabilized composition.

In contrast to applicants' mixture, Garden provides a thin pour-on formulation in order to provide a skin contact pesticide. In other words, Garden provides a thin product so that it can penetrate the hair and get to the skin. Applicants on the other hand provide a barrier product that will remain on the hair to prevent the pests from getting to the skin. Again, no disclosure is provided for applicants' claimed viscosity since the Garden product is much thinner.

The Fischbein composition is not relevant to applicants' mixture. In particular, Fischbein discloses a plasticizer system, and relates to molding devices that contain an insecticide. It should be noted that the Fischbein composition is cured after being applied to an object, such as an ear tag, so that the critical viscosity defined by applicants' mixture has no relevance for, and is not taught by, Fischbein.

Waldstein discloses a rust inhibitor for sewer drains, and can therefore not teach applicants' mixture for application on an animal.

In summary, it is respectfully submitted that none of the references teach every element of applicants' claims, and therefore can neither anticipate nor make obvious such claims pursuant to MPEP sections 2131 and 2143.03. Therefore, applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the allowability of the claims pending in the present application. In addition, should the Examiner have any further comments or suggestions, the undersigned would very much welcome a telephone call from him to discuss any outstanding issues, including appropriate claim language, and to expedite placement of the application into allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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The Condensed Chemical Dictionary

SEVENTH EDITION

Completely revised and enlarged by

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REINHOLD BOOK CORPORATION
New York Amsterdam London

water or water solutions, or which similarly affects interfacial tension between two liquids. Soap is such a material, but the term is most frequently applied to organic derivatives such as sodium salts of high molecular weight alkyl sulfates, or sulfonates.

Uses: As detergents; wetting agents; penetrants; spreaders; dispersing agents; and foaming agents. See detergents, synthetic.

surface combustion. Combustion of fuel-air mixtures at incandescent surfaces that catalyze the process to give rapid, flameless and complete combustion.

surfactant. Abbreviated term for surface active agent.

"Surfactol." [202] Trademark for a series of castor oil-derived nonionic surfactants including:

"Surfactol" 13: A water dispersible grade of glyceryl monoricinoleate.

Uses: Emulsifier; foam inhibitor; deflocculant for colored pigments in water-based pigment dispersions and latex emulsion paints.

"Surfactol." 318, 340, 365, 380: Alkoxy adducts of castor oil listed in the order of their increasing tolerance for water (from moderately self-emulsifiable to completely water soluble).

Uses: Emulsifiers; defoamers; plasticizers; solubilizers for oils, dyes; lubricants; in emulsion paints, pigment dispersions, cosmetics and polishes.

"Surfaseptic."[233] Trademark for synthetic molding resins containing germicides.

"Surfex." [244] Brand name for a high purity precipitated calcium carbonate (surface coated).

"Surfex MM." Micromilled "Surfex."

Uses: Paints, plastics, rubber, inks.

"Surflo" Series. [236] Trademark for a series of bactericides and scale inhibitors. "Surflo-B11" is a film-forming amine that acts as a corrosion inhibitor and bactericide in low pH water-base drilling muds. "Surflo-B33" is a bactericide for treating water-base packer fluids or oil field waters.

"Surfonic." [137] Trademark for a line of nonionic, biodegradable, surface-active agents, described as alkoxy-polyethoxy-ethanols, the ethylene oxide adducts of primary or straight-chain alcohols.

Uses: Wetting agent; detergent; emulsifier; biodegradable intermediate for sulfation purposes.

"Surfpac." [233] Trademark for biological oxidation media, based on saran; to be used in aerobic treatment of wastewaters.

"Surfynol." [144] Trademark for organic surface-active agents.

Properties: Acetylenic alcohols or glycols or their ethoxylated derivatives; waxy or powdered solids, or liquids; nonfoaming, nonionic. For example, "Surfynol" 61 is 3,5-dimethyl-1-hexyne-3-ol.

Containers: 55-gal phosphatized steel drums, except 82 grade (44-gal fiber drum), 5-gal and 1-gal cans.

Uses: Wetting and foam suppression; rinsing aids; viscosity reduction; detergent formulations; penetrating agents.

"Surital." [330] Trademark for thiamylal sodium.

"Surlyn." [28] Trademark for a polymeric resin, an ionomer based on ethylene. In "Surlyn" A, carboxyl groups are located along the polymer chain to provide the cationic portion of the cross-links, and metal ions similarly provide the anionic portion. "Surlyn" D is a copolymer of ethylene with small amounts of sodium methacrylate and methacrylic acid.

Properties: ("Surlyn" A): High molecular weight thermoplastic produced as a granular material; flexible, transparent, grease-resistant; very light-weight but tough. Izod impact strength 5.7-14.6 ft-lb/in (higher than any other polyolefin); tensile strength 3,500-5,500 psi; elongation 300-400%; softening point 160°F. Insoluble in any commercial solvent; subject to slow swelling by hydrocarbons, to slow attack by acids.

Uses: Coatings; packaging films; products made by injection or blow molding, or by thermoforming.

SUS. Abbreviation for Saybolt Universal seconds. See Saybolt Universal viscosity.

suspension. A liquid medium having small solid particles more or less uniformly dispersed through it. If the particles are small enough to pass through ordinary filters and do not settle out on standing, the suspension is called a colloidal suspension or colloid. See also sol.

"Suspenso." [244] Brand name for a high purity precipitated calcium carbonate.

Uses: Paint, plastics, rubber.

"Sustane." [416, 505] Trademark for a group of nontoxic antioxidant formulations based on butylated hydroxyanisole.

Forms available: 3 and 6, liquid formulations; BHA, white tablets; E, water emulsifiable formulation; 1-F and 3-F, flakes.

Uses: Antioxidants for food products, especially for processors of animal fats and vegetable oils; in cooked food products such as potato chips, baked goods, nuts, etc.; stabilizer for petroleum wax coatings for food packaging; antioxidants for petroleum products.

sweet basil oil. See basil oils.

sweet bay. See laurus.

sweet bay oil. See laurel oil, volatile.

sweet gas. See sour gas.

sweet oil.

1. See olive oil.
2. A petroleum oil, free of sulfur compounds.

sweet orange. See orange peel, sweet.

sweet water. 1. The glycerin and water mixture obtained when fats are split (or hydrolyzed) with water to give fatty acid and glycerin. 2. The washings from char used in sugar refining. 3. The usable, nearly salt-free water obtained from sea water by desalting.

swep. The generic name accepted by the Entomol. Soc. Am. for methyl 3,4-dichlorocarbanilate (methyl N-3,4-dichlorophenylcarbamate) $CH_3OOCNHC_6H_3Cl_2$.

Properties: Crystals; m.p. 113°C. Insoluble in water and kerosine; soluble in acetone and dimethylformamide.

Use: Herbicide.

"Swift's Technical Protein Colloids." [152] A line of colloids whose molecular size is in the general range of 10,000 and up. Used as emulsifiers, dispersing agents, foamers, chelating agents, buffers, binders, flocculants, coatings and adhesives.

"Sartorius No. 1." 188 Trademark for a grade of ylang ylang oil.

SAS. 1. Abbreviation for sodium aluminum sulfate. See aluminum sodium sulfate.
2. Abbreviation for sodium alkane sulfonate.

S.A.S. baking powder. A baking powder containing sodium aluminum sulfate as well as sodium bicarbonate and starch.

sassafras bark (saxifrax; ague tree; cinnamon wood) The dried bark of the root of Sassafras albidum.
Occurrence: North America.
Grade: Technical.
Uses: Medicine; flavoring; perfumery.

sassafras oil.
Properties: Yellowish or reddish yellow volatile liquid oil; pungent, aromatic odor and warm, aromatic taste. Sp. gr. 1.065-1.077 (25/25°C); optical rotation +2 to +4°; refractive index 1.5250-1.5350 (20°C). Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glacial acetic acid and carbon disulfide.
Chief constituents: Safrole, eugenol, camphor, pinene, phellandrene.
Derivation: Steam distillation of the root of Sassafras albidum.
Grade: Technical.
Containers: Glass bottles; cans; drums.
Uses: Flavoring; perfumery; medicine. May not be used in foods or beverages (FDA).

"Sassafrol." 188 Trademark for a substitute for oil of sassafras.

satin spar. See calcite.

saturation.
1. The state in which all available valence bonds of an atom (esp. carbon) are attached to other atoms. The straight-chain paraffins are typical saturated compounds.
2. The state of a solution when it holds the maximum equilibrium quantity of dissolved matter at a given temperature.

"Savalux." 28 Trademark for a group of textile dyes selected to give outstanding fastness.

savin oil.
Properties: Colorless to pale yellow liquid; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; sp. gr. 0.910-0.930; optical rotation +40 to +60°.
Chief known constituents: Cadinene; pinene; sabinene, $C_{10}H_{10}$, a dicyclic monoterpene.
Derivation: Distilled from the fresh leaves and twigs of Juniperus sabina.
Use: Medicine.

savory oil (summer savory oil).
Properties: Light yellow to dark brown volatile oil with an aromatic odor suggestive of thyme or origanum; sp. gr. 0.875-0.954 (25°C); refractive index 1.4860-1.5050 (20°C); optical rotation −5° to +4°. Soluble in most fixed oils and mineral oil, practically insoluble in glycerin. One ml dissolves in 2 ml 80% alcohol.
Derivation: Obtained by steam distillation of the whole dried plant Satureia hortensis L., an aromatic mint of the United States and Europe.
Grade: F.C.C.
Use: Flavoring agent.

saxifrax. See sassafras bark.

"Saxin." 301 Trademark for a noncaloric sweetening agent containing saccharin.

Saybolt Universal seconds (SUS). The method of expressing viscosity in the Saybolt Universal system. See Saybolt Universal viscosity.

Saybolt Universal viscosity. The efflux time in seconds (SUS) of 60 ml of sample flowing through a calibrated Universal orifice in a Saybolt viscometer under specified conditions. The design and dimensions of the Saybolt viscometer are subject to very rigid specifications.

Sb. Symbol for antimony.

SBA. Abbreviation for sec-butyl alcohol (q.v.).

"S.B.G." 329 Abbreviation for standard battery grade; highly purified chemicals manufactured for use in the battery industry.

SBR. Abbreviation for styrene-butadiene rubber (q.v.).

"SBR." 182 Trademark applied to ion exchange resin used in water treating and chemical process applications; Type I, strongly basic anion exchange resin, produced from styrene and divinylbenzene.
"SBR-M" Highly porous anion exchanger of large particle size.
"SBR-P" Highly porous anion exchanger.

Sc. Symbol for scandium.

"SC." 555 Trademark for triethylene glycol dicaprylate-caprate; used as a plasticizer.

scandia. See scandium oxide.

scandium Sc. Element of atomic number 21; Group III of the periodic table.
Properties: Metal; m.p. 1539°C; b.p. 2727°C; density 3.02 g/cc; colorless salts.
Source: Occurs in certain uncommon minerals as wolframite and thortveitite. It is not a member of the rare earth elements, though it is rare in the sense of not being abundant, and occurs associated with the rare earth elements.
Derivation: From the oxide, by way of the fluoride, which is reduced to the metal. Distillation gives 99+% pure scandium.
Use: In the form of an artificially radioactive isotope for analytical studies and as a tracer in oil-well drilling and pipelines.

scandium antimonide ScSb. Used as a high-purity semiconductor.

scandium arsenide ScAs. Used as a high-purity semiconductor.

scandium borate $ScBO_3$.
Properties: White powder; soluble in dilute acid.
Derivation: By fusing scandia and boric acid.

scandium oxide (scandia) Sc_2O_3.
Properties: White amorphous powder resembling magnesia. Soluble in hot acids, less so in cold acids. Sp. gr. 3.864; specific heat 0.153 (0-100°C).
Derivation: From thortveitite, an ore.
Uses: Manufacture of scandium; ceramics.

scandium phosphide ScP. Used as a high purity semiconductor.

scandium sulfide Sc_2S_3.
Properties: Light yellow powder decomposed by boiling water and by dilute acids with evolution of hydrogen sulfide.
Derivation: By heating the sulfate in hydrogen sulfide.